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A New Species of Hesperiidæ (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera) from Venezuela.¹

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(Text-figure 1).

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The writer had the opportunity of identifying the Hesperiidæ taken by Mr. Henry Fleming, Entomologist of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, which he collected at Caripito, Venezuela, during the 1942 expedition.

Among the specimens collected by Mr. Fleming there is an apparently unnamed species of Pyrrhopyginae belonging to the genus *Yanguna*. This specimen emerged from a pupa found hanging about three feet from the ground on a woody plant in the dark jungle.

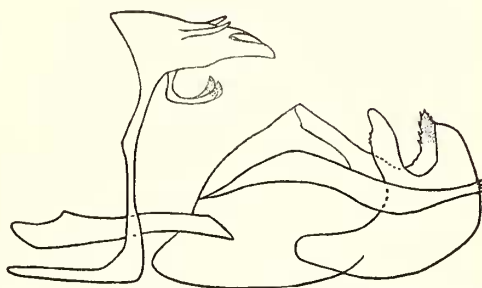
It is with pleasure that this handsome butterfly is named for Mr. Fleming.

Yanguna flemingi, new species.

MALE.

Both sides of the wings are black with a brilliant green sheen. The fringes of the primaries are black; those of the secondaries are black at the outer angle and then white to the anal angle.

The top of the head is blackish-brown, crossed by narrow white lines. There is a narrow white line on the collar. The shoulder



TEXT-FIG. 1. Male genitalia of *Yanguna flemingi*, new species, Type.

covers are red. The tegulae are black. The abdomen is black with each segment narrowly bordered with white. On the under side, the palpi are white, the pectus is white narrowly bordered internally with black, the thorax and the base of the abdomen are red, the rest of the abdomen is black and each segment is narrowly bordered with white. On the upper side the antennae are black, on the under side they are brownish.

Length of one primary wing: 24 mm.

Type Material: The holotype male is from Caripito, Venezuela, ex-pupa July 29, 1942, and is in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

The shed pupal case is approximately 37 mm. long and is light reddish-brown in color. The head bears long white hairs among which there are some black ones on the sides and the body is sparsely covered with shorter white hairs.

The male genitalia are very similar to those of *Yanguna rubricollis* Sepp and as in that species the right clasper and the left

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one are not quite symmetrical. The figure shown in this paper illustrates the left clasper.

The lack of the discal band of three white hyaline spots on the primaries superficially distinguishes *flemingi* from *rubricollis*.